OUAY'S CLOSE CALL

HE HAD LITTLE TO SPARE IN THE STATE CONVENTION.

MR. WANAMAKER WITHDRAWS

DOES IT MEAN THAT HE WILL RUN AS AN INDEPENDENT:

William A. Stone, Senator Quay's Man. Nominated for Governor Over Charles W. Stone, Mr. Wanamaker's Man, by Majority of 15.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 2.- The Republican state convention met in this city today and named the party ticket that is to be submitted to the voters this fall, as follows: Governor, Colonel William A. Stone, Allegheny: lieutenant governor, J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon; secretary of internal af-fairs, General James W. Latta, Philadelphia; judge of the superior court, William W. Porter, Philadelphia; congressmen-at-large, Galusha A. Grow, Susquehanna, and Samuel A. Davenport, of Eric. The last five are renominations.

There was scarcely any opposition to the There was scarcely any opposition to the programme for the work of the convention as outlined by Senator Quay and his lieutenants, those opposed to the nomination of Mr. Stone for the head of the ticket contenting themselves with the concentra-tion of their vote on Charles W. Stone. The vote was uncomfortably close for the Quay adherents, Colonel Stone receiving only fifteen more votes than the number necessary to a choice. The 163 votes cast for C. W. Stone represented the combined strength of that candidate and John Wan-amsker.

senting a letter of withdrawal in which Republican faction and urged his friends to support Stone. Mr. Wanamaker's retirement from the fight came as a startling surprise to his delegates, and it is under-stood he determined upon that course only a short time before his letter was read to the convention. The withdrawal is in terpreted to mean that Mr. Wanamaker has placed himself in a position to run as an independent candidate for governor if he so elects. He has repeatedly in his speeches served notice on the convention that if W. A. Stone were nominated he would continue his fight against the Quay organisation. The convention adjourned without giving the nominees a chance to expresse them-

candidates and Chairman Wheaton met after the convention and re-elected John P. Elkin chairman of the state com-

national platform of 1896, approves the course of the president and congress in the war with Spain, demands a vigorous prosecution of the war to a successful con-clusion, pledges earnest support to the pres-ident in whatever measures he may deem necessary, rejoices with the people of the nation upon the navy's brilliant record in the present war, demands an increased naval force and adequate coast defenses, views with pride Pennsylvania's prompt response to the president's call for troops, reaffirms adherence to the doctrine of proreaffirms adherence to the doctrine of pro-tection to American industries, urges the imperative necessity for the construction of the Nicaragua canal, advocates the construction of a waterway connecting Ohio river with the Great lakes and lakes with the seaboard, reaffirms the law restricting foreign immigration, heartily indorses the administration of President McKinley and commends the wise, careful and efficient administration of the present

state government. Congressman William A. Stone, of Algovernor of Pennsylvania, has been a life-long Republican. He was born in Tioga early education at the state normal school. Mansfield, Pa. He served during the war as second lieutenant of Company A, One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania volunteers. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He has been district attorney of Tioga county, and was appointed United States attorney for the Western district of Pennsylvania. He was elected to the Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth congresses and re-elected

IOWA MIDDLE-OF-ROAD POPS. But Thirty-four Delegates Attended

DES MOINES, IA., June 2.—The middle of the road Populists held a state convention here to-day with but thirty-four delegater altending, at which the following ticket of state officers for the fall election was rominated by acclamation;

Secretary—P. M. Daniels, Warren county. Treasure—A. M. Hutchinson, Council Eluffs.

Bluffs.
Auditor-A. C. Wicks, Davis City, Decatur county.

Bupreme judge—L. H. Weller, Nassua.
Chickasaw county.

Attorney general—J. A. Lowenburg, Otdoines. Clerk supreme court—Alli Reed, Musca-

Cierk supreme courted declares against tine.

The platform adopted declares against furion and for the initiative and referendum; urges a speedy termination of the war, and opposes territorial acquisition as a result; opposes bond issues, favors free silver for foreign commerce, but urges money issued solely by the government and favors the government ownership of public utilities.

Fusion in Nebraska.

OMAHA, NEB., June 2.—The Democratic and free silver Republican state committees met here to-night and decided to hold conventions at some time and place to be settled after conference with a committee from the Populist state committees which will meet here on June 14. W. J. Bryan was present at the session of each committee and advised that steps looking to fusion on the basis of the last year's be taken.

HANNIBAL, MO June 2 James T. Lloyd, representing the First district in congress, was to day renominated as a candidate to accessed himself, by the Democratic convention assembled here.

Distinction of American Women.

Distinction of American Women.

From the Centur.

It will, I think be conceded that the special distinction of the American woman does not lie in her intellect or her learning. Brillian sifts and attainments, to a certain point, may indeed be exceptionally frequent; but they have often been equaled, if not exceeded, in the past. It lies, rather, in her talent for utilizing knowledge and adapting, it to visible ends. To a combination of many talents has been added one to make them all available. It is essentially a talent for "arriving." in other words, a talent for success, either with or without intellectual ability of a high order, and consists largely in a keen insight as to serviceable values, with a marked facility for catching salient points and using them to the best advantage. The result is that no women in the world have so much versatility, or make a little knowledge go so far.

Thomas Concerts to Be Free.

OMAHA. NEB., June 2.—At a meeting of the commission to-night it was determined that the Thomas orchestra concerts at the exposition auditorium will be free. This is a most notable concession on the part of he Thomas people, a thing which was denied at Chicago.

THE CASE OF DR. HERZ.

United States May Press His Claim fo \$5,000,000 Against French Government.

LONDON, June 2.-Documents proving the American citizenship of Dr. Cornelius Herz, who was prominently connected with way to Washington. It is said that Sec-retary Day has informed Dr. Herz, that if he can show he has done all possible, without avail, through his lawyers, to obtain compensation from France for his seeming persecution, the United States will take up his case. Consequently, the sworn proofs of his American citizenship are now on

their way to the United States. It was announced in January, 1897, that counsel for Dr. Herz presented at Washington a claim for indemnity in the sum of \$5,000,000 against the French government for the alleged illegal attempt to prosecute Dr. Herz.

Dr. Herz, whose name stands very high physicist, although born in France of and, at the age of 16 years, served in the United States army. He married an American woman and when his children were born in Paris he caused them to be registered as American citizens at the consulate. On January 10, 1893, while stopping at

Bournemouth, England, with his wife, he was arrested under extradition proceedings charging him with fraud and embezzle-ment, growing out of the Panama canal scandal. Under the law, a prisoner wanted for extradition must appear at the Bow street police court. Dr. Herz was confined to his bed by illness, and so was unable to appear. The case was kept open and he was continued under arrest in his bed for four years.

appear. The case was kept open and he was continued under arrest in his bed for four years.

Then the British parliament came to his relief and passed a special act that permitted the magistrate to atend Herz' bed-side and take his testimony. This was done and the magistrate promptly declared that the charges were invalid and scarcely deserving of notice. Herz was thereupon re-leased from arrest. Meanwhile the French government had instituted numerous proceedings against him in France and confiscated all his property and that of his wife. Dr. Herz alleges that this was persecution, pure and simple, and that the French government knew, even before his trial, that the charges against him were baseless. Therefore, claiming to have been injured in name and in health and in other ways, he demanded that the state department should prefer a claim against the government of France.

Although he mentioned no sum, the brief showed that he demanded the sum of \$5,000,000 in a letter he sent to the president of the French republic, which was never answered.

KANSAS PIONEER DEAD. John P. Johnson, Who Laid Out the Sixth Principal Meridian, Passes

Away at Highland. TOPEKA, KAS., June 2.-(Special.) John residence yesterday, at a very advanced age. He was about 80 years old, and in times past one of the best known men in

It was he surveyed the boundary line between Kansas and Nebraska back at a very early date. He was taken from the presidency of an Illinois college by Stephen A. Douglas, and assigned to that important work. In laying out the townships, he established the sixth principal meridian, which runs north and south through the state on the line about where Wichita stands. The sixth principal meridian is the boundary line on the east or Republic and the west side of Washington counties. The reason that the meridian was placed at that point was, as Mr. Johnson states, that after going west until he had arrived at a point which he thought was beyond all possible farming and cultivation and settlement, and well into the desert, he fixed it arbitrarily at that point. There it has remained as the basis for the surveys from there west to the Rocky mountains. Strange as it may appear, west of that line is the greatest corn county in the state. It was he surveyed the boundary lin

"THE AMBASSADOR" A SUCCESS John Oliver Hobbes' New Comedy Is Cordially Received at St. James'

Theater, London. LONDON June 2.- The four-act comedy. Craigie), was introduced to a fashionable and met with the most cordial approval

of any play produced there since Prisoner of Zenda." The story is a paradoxical tale of an ho

The story is a paradoxical tale of an honest diplomat who chooses a girl fresh and unspolied, in the midst of cosmopolitan Parisan society.

The plot and action are slender, but the dialogue is so consistently witty that there is not a dull moment in the performance. The authoress, who superintended the rehearsal, was called repeatedly before the curtain. Mr. George Alexander, Miss Fay Davis and other leading members of the St. James company were applauded.

Colonel John Hay, the United States ambassador, and other members of the American embassy were present.

LAKE TUG GOES DOWN. Sinks Suddenly, With Three of Her Crew, While Picking Up

a Tow. DULUTH, MINN., June 2.—The tug Record, one of the Inman fleet, and one of the stanchest on the lakes, was run down and sunk in the ship canal just before midnight. Three of the tug's crew went down with their boat. They were: Captain John Brick-let; Elmer Cook, of Cheboygan, steward; George Riggs, Cheboygan, engineer.
The fireman, Al Davidson, was the only

survivor of the tug's crew. The Record was meeting a steamer as she entered the harbor. Just as she got alongside and was making fast the steamer's line, the strong current setting out into the lake swung the tug broadside against the steamer's stern and the Record went down like a shot. It is supposed the tug was forced over on one side and foundered from the water taken on.

INDIA'S GREATEST FIRE. Four Thousand Houses Burned at Peshawir, Doing Damage Aggre-

gating \$20,000,000. BOMBAY, June 2.-A confingration at Peshawir, which was not mastered for twen-ty-four hours, has destroyed 4,000 houses, doing damage to the amount of about four crores of rupees (about \$20,000,000). This is

upposed to be the record fire of India. DENVER, COL., June 2.—The ChicagoDenver fast train of the Gulf-Union Pacific-Northwestern combination was wrecked by the spreading of the rails near Sedgwick, Col., to-day, while it was running at
a high rate of speed. Fortunately, no cue
was killed and only a few received injuries beyond a severe shaking up, and
none was seriously hurt, although all the
coaches except the last sleeper left the
track and were badly smashed.

Maple Leaf Brakeman Killed. ST. JOSEPH. MO., June 2.—(Special.)
Alfred G. McKinney, aged 25, a Maple
Leaf brakeman, fell from the pilot of the
engine while making a switch at Rea last
night, and was crushed to death. His
body was brought here.

Tar on the Ballroom Floor. Tar on the Ballroom Floor.

The ball given by three ladies at the Heidelberg town hall on Friday evening was a great success, notwithstanding the cowardly action of some persons who got in before the guests arrived and poured tar in thick quantities all over the floor. With the characteristic undauntedness of women, measures were promptly taken to get help, and numerous boys arrived with sand and brooms and what not, and the beginning of the dance was delayed only about half an hour, when everything went on as usual.

Father of Twenty-one Children. a most notable concession on the part of the Thomas people, a thing which was deed at Chicago.

The empress of Germany lately gave the olden cross for servants to 14 women or having lived forty years with one family. Only one of these women had lived a Berlin.

CHERRYVALE, KAS., June 2.—(Special.) Dr. J. Coleman, an old citizen of this place, died last night after a severe sickness of a few weeks, at the age of 82. He has been married three times during his life. His last wife is the only one living. Dr. Coleman was the father of twenty-one children.

PRIENDS OF HAWAIIAN ANNEXA-TION ARE HOPEPUL.

INTEND TO PUSH THE SCHEME

WILL TRY TO KEEP SENATE IN SES-SION UNTIL IT ACTS.

This Plan Will Be Stubbornly Antagonised by Democrats, Who Will Insist That There Be No Action During the Present Session.

WASHINGTON, June 2.-Assuming that the Hawaiian resolution will pass the house during the present session, the senatorial supporters of annexation are counting confidently upon also securing action by the senate before adjournment. They to-day proclaimed their intention to call up the house resolution immediately after the passage of the war revenue bill, providing the house had, in the meantime, acted upon it. They have consulted among themselves and have reached the conclusion that there are a sufficient number of senators willing to remain in session indefinitely to assure action during the

It is, they say, their purpose to insist that congress shall remain in session until the resolution shall be acted upon. They also assert that the president is desirous that their programme shall be pursued and that he is averse to adjournment without action on a measure which he considers of essential importance in the prosecution of It is onite certain that this effort will be

stubbornly antagonized, if made, and the probabilities are that, if necessary, the con-tract between the members of the finance committee will be brought into public committee assert that there was a solem should not come up in any shape in the senate during the present session, providing the Democratic members would assist

This they claim to have done to the best of their ability, and they say they will insist that the Republican members of the committee keep their part of the compact. They further assert that the agreement went to the extent of providing that the Republican members of the com-mittee pledged themselves personally to resort to any means necessary to prevent consideration, agreeing to vote for fina adjournment in order to prevent it, if necagainst consideration of the subject. On the other hand the supporters of annexation declare there has been no expedition of the revenue bill, and add that the position assumed by the administration issist them in overcoming the opposition They even declare that since the military apparent some of the Democratic members counted among the stanchest opponents pliance with this agreement. In a word, they declare their confidence in being able o overcome all opposition and in getting the resolution through the senate this session in case the house acts, as it now

HAWAII MUST BE PROTECTED. She Has Joined Her Fortunes With Ours in the War Against

WASHINGTON, June 2.- The naval oficials now calculate that Hawaii has become an ally of the United States gov-ernment in the present war with Spain, and that at this moment our government is responsible for the protection of Hawaii-ans from the consequences of their friendship for the United States. According to the calculations of the officials of the navy department, the United States cruises Charleston arrived at Honolulu last Saturday. She has probably completed the taking aboard of a full coal supply, and is now again on her way westward, bound for the Philippine islands. The coal was accumulated at Honolulu by United States the Charleston to take on a supply to carry on operations against Spanish territory the government of Hawaii has cast away all semblance of neutrality in the present contest and has thrown in her fortunes with the United States. Now, unless we protect her, she is subject to punishment at the hands of Spain. Moreover, the of-fense against neutrality if to be repeated. for it is expected to-day the advance guard of the transports carrying troops to Mar ila are entering Honolulu harbor to replen ish their coal supply.

EXULT OVER OUR VICTORIES. J. A. Hopper Says Hawaiians Feel They Are a Part of the Unit-

"We are all very anxious for annexation with the United States, and we cannot understand what delays that action," remarked J. A. Hopper, a wealthy rice planter of Honolulu, Hawailan islands, at the Coates House last evening. "We do not ask special favors, nor special laws nor anything else special—we're willing to take what there is if the government of the United States will simply hoist the flag over the island and take us in charge," he continued.
"I think we mill

over the island and take us in charge," he continued.

"I think we will get what we want soon now. We have been agitating the annexation problem as a matter of love, but it is quite likely to come to us as a matter of military necessity. Any one who looks at the map of the Pacific ocean can see how readily the seriousness of the present situation would change if Spain owned the island and had a coaling station there. I think the wisdom of the statesmen of this country will be sufficient to take the proper action. There is a large American colony at Honolulu and the German and English people there have all adopted the American customs that prevail there so that in fact the city is a real wide-awake American the city is a real wide-awake America

city."

The people of Honolulu are watching the Spanish-American war just as intently as the Americans, so Mr. Hopper says, and they are quite as exultant over American



should be a portion of the United States and so they share in its glories.

Mr. Hopper is a native of New York, but has lived in Honolulu for thirty-eight years. He is engaged in the cultivation of rice. He and his wife and two daughters are traveling across the country to New York, where he is going on business. They will visit the Omaha exposition on their return to the West. They leave for the East this evening.

ARE WOMEN GREEDY?

The Secret of Perpetual Youth Will Never Be Discovered by Those of Us Guilty of This Fault.

rom the Lady's Pictorial.

There are two great questions to which every woman surely would like to find an answer. The first of these is Can a woman retain her youth?

Can a woman retain her youth?

The second is like unto it. How may she grow or keep attractive? Now we have been told from time to time that it is a woman's first duty to be good-looking and next to being good-looking her best chance of success lies in her charm of manner. But alas! it has always seemed as possible to square the circle as to find answers to the two important questions just mentioned and as easy for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle as for a woman unendowed by nature in the manner described to fulfill the duties laid down to her by the mondaines. Hope, however, springs eternal in the human breast, and women have always had aspiration that in these wonder-working days there might come a chance for them to discover the secret of perpetual youth and the royal road to beauty. We seem now to be on the eve of that great discovery. At all events, we have been told-and told, moreover, in plain and unmistakable terms—why so many of us are ugly and disagreeable, and why women look old sooner than men. And having learned the cause of these disastrous effects, our obvious course now is to steer clear of those causes, and so find, as it would seem, the means to produce effects exactly opposite to those which we depoire.

As might have been expected, it is from The second is like unto it. How may

exactly opposite to those which we depiore.

As might have been expected, it is from a medical source that this all-important information comes. It has been said that some remedies are worse than the diseases they cure, and possibly there may be some who will so regard the advice given on the subject of feminine beauty, elegance, and good temper. For, low be it spoken, and terrible as it is to have to even whisper the accusation, the secret, says our medical contemporary, of women's untimely wrinkles, loss of figure, acerbity, dullness of eye, and loss of youthfulness, is greed! It is an ugly word, and already one fancies one hears low murmurs of indignation from the feminine camp.

Shall we suffer under the stigma of greediness, and risk our complexions, figures and tempere, or take the hint thrown out to us, reduce our appetites and retain our youthful spirits and appearances?

QUAKERS IN UNITED STATES. Popular Saying Supported by Recen Events Reported From Phil-

From the New York Sun.

There is a saying that "it is pretty sure to rain when the Quakers come to town, a notion which would account for th weather last week, for the Philadelphia Quakers are holding their yearly meeting at their headquarters at Fifteenth and Quakers are holding their yearly meeting at their headquarters at Fifteenth and Race streets.

By the religious census of the United States made in 1890 it was found that there were at that time 620 meeting houses of the Society of Friends in the United States and that the total membership was in excess of 270,600. Since then many of the younger generation of Friends have been attracted from its membership and it has gained absolutely nothing from immigration and little, if any, from proselyting. Notwithstanding this there were at last accounts more than 50,000 Friends in the city of Philadelphia alone and probably not fewer than 50,000 in the state of Pennsylvania; nor is that state the only one in which the Friends are largely represented in the population. There are in Philadelphia sixteen Quaker meeting houses. In New York city the Friends are fewer, relatively, than in Pennsylvania, but it is one of the traditions of old New York that they were inhospitably welcomed by Peter Stuyvesant. The Stuyvesant Square meeting house, erected in 1890, has a membership of about 500. Although the Society of Friends was established by an Englishman, George Fox, and Englishmen generally were the chosen leaders of the United States is greatly in excess of those in Great Britain. There were found to be only 18,000 professing Friends in Great Britain at the time of the last census. It is observed concerning them that they have an average longevity greater than the general population, their death rate during twenty years averaging 13 per 1,000, as compared with 22 per 1,000. This is possibly the result of temperate habits. They have, however, one-fifth more insane than the rest of the population—namely; 33 per 10,000, against 28, which is ascribed than the rest of the population—namely 33 per 10,000, against 28, which is ascribed to intermarriage.

HOT WATER IN ARIZONA WELLS

Twenty Degrees in a Single Night

Correspondence of the Omaha Bee.

The wells in parts of Arizona have recently become producers of hot water, and apprehension is felt by many of the residents of the region affected that they are about to become participants in a grand volcanic drama. In some of the wells the temperature of the water rose twenty degrees in a single night. In a few the phenomenon disappeared soon after its appearance. In a majority of the cases, however, the wells fairly steam from their newly acquired heat. The first known of this curious state of affairs was a report that the wells at Maricopa, on the Southern Pacific railroad, thirty miles south of Phoenix, had suddenly become hot.

It was four days thereafter that the phenomenon first was noticed a dozen miles west of that city. A test at one well showed a temperature of nearly 100 degrees. No difference is noted in wells in the immediate vicinity of Phoenix.

The line of subterranean heat wave follows the general direction of the Slerra Estrella mountains, a volcanic chain lying immediately south of the Gila river. Thence it appears to continue on in the direction of the Harqua Hala mountains, near which are a number of large and modern volcanic cones and hills of drifted volcanic ash. Further to the east the lava flows are so geologically modern as to have overwhelmed in a number of places the cliff-dwellings of the ancients.

The Apricots of Tolede.

From Century.

"As we climb the hill it is well to recall what the cigarrales are. While the Archishop Rodrigo claims their introduction into Toledan life for the Goths, it is more than likely that we owe them to the blessed Moors, like almost everything else that is desirable in Spain. For centuries and generations they have been the Apulian forms to which the poets and philosophers of Spain have withdrawn from the annoy, ances of the world to enjoy their Falernian wine and figs. As we approach still nearer we find them to be little vine-clad summerhouses, akin in simplicity of architecture to the huerta of Seville and the carmen of the Alhambra hills. Grouped about the mountain slopes, they peep out from behind trellises of running vines, in an atmosphere sweet with the fragrance of the wild jasmine and the rose; and the cooing of the doves, the cotes of which surmount the little atalaya, or watch-tower of each cigarral, is symbolic of the peace and plenty and contentment which here prevail. While the cigarrales have not the Innumerable fountains of the Seville huerta, or the inexhaustible supply of melted snow from the heights of the Slerra Nevada, which gives an Arctic freshness to the Granada carmen they are always delightfully cool and pleasant, while Toledo below is steaming and sizilng in the torrid heat. The gardens are planted with fig and almond trees, and, above all, with apricots, the beloved mech-mech, which the Saracen brought with him from out of the East. You may have eaten the melon of Valence, the peach of Aragon; but until you have eaten the apricot in a Toledan cigarral you will have lived ignorant of a luscious fruit."

Patti's Unique Fan.

Adelina Patti has a unique fan—a fan with velium leaves decorated with gold. On the leaves several European zovereigns have written sentiments over their autographs. The crar wrote: "Nothing brings peace like your song." William I. Emperor of Germany: "To the nightingale of all time," Queen Christina: "To the Spaniard, a queen who is proud to count the number of her subjects." Patti was born in Madrid in 1843, but her father and mother were Italians. Queen Victoria wrote on the fan: "If King Lear says truly, 'A sweet voice is a precious gift to a woman, you are, my dear Adelina, the richest of women."

The Emperor of Austria and the Empress Elisabeth were content to affix their signatures. The queen of the Belgians, with her royal hand, traced the first lines of "II Bacio." Thiers wrote: "Queen of song, let me clasp thy hand," and signed himself, "M. Thiers, president of the republic,"

THE POLECAT CONTRIBUTES TO WOMAN'S COSTLY RAIMENT.

Growing Scarcity Has Developed New Industry - Indigenous to America, the Animal's Value Is Enhanced.

From the New York Journal
All persons who have any practical acqualitance with the business of farming skunks are requested to communicate with the department of agriculture. That in-stitution has been beset lately with ap-peals for information on the subject, and its scientific experts lack satisfactory data on which to base replies. They have tried gaged in this interesting occupation, but Those who are in it find it so profitable, apany inducement or help to pessible com-

parenty, that they do not want to offer any inducement or help to pessible competitors. What they know they prefer to keep to themselves.

Nevertheless, the skunk farming industry is a growing industry in this country. The demand for pelie is far greater than the supply, and prices are correspondingly good. The latest quotations for skunk skins make them worth 80 cents apiece, wholesale, for "black, prime, cased." This is for the first quality, the fur being all black, and the skin cured by turning it inside out, and drying it on a board. White skins are worth 10 cents; "full striped" (a white stripe running clear down the back), 25 cents, and "half striped" 45 cents.

Ski: ik skins are one of the biggest items in the fur market. They go under the attractive name of "Alaska sable." It is not believed that there are any skunks in Alaska, the latitude being too high for them, but a good many thousands of pelts are taken in the British possessions, passing through the hands of the Hudson Bay company. A vast number of ladies' muffs are made of this kind of fur which is

ing through the hands of the Hudson Bay company. A vast number of ladies' muffix are made of this kind of fur, which is frequently passed off for that of the big, long-haired Abyssinian monkey. Furriers have special methods of getting rid of the peculiar affliuvium, but sometimes in a warm room a muff or box of Alaska sable "develops" unpleasantly.

Eighty cents apiece may not seem a very high wholesale price for the best skunk skins, but the profit in the farming business referred to lies mainly in the fact that it involves no expenses worth mentioning.

less land, enclosed it, and stocked it with a few healthy skunks, leaving them to do the rest.

That is one of the beauties of skunk farming+it requires almost no attention. The company of butchers feeds its stock with refuse from the abattoir, which costs them nothing. The little animals are by no means hard to manage, being as tamable as kittens. In fact, the Mechitis Americana is remarkable for its lack of fear of man. This may be due in part to its confidence in its own weapon, but it will never use this except under great provocation. In other words, it must be badly frightened or actually hurt. It seeks the neighborhood of human habitations. The little spotted skunks are often kept as pets by miners in the far West, the undesirable glands being cut off.

Valuable uses are found nowadays for the most precious medicines are deadly poisons. So it is not surprising to learn that the peculiar secretion of the skunk is a remedy for asthma. A story is told by the naturalist, Audubon, of an asthmatic ciergyman who procured the glands of a skunk and kept them corked in a smelling bottle, to be applied to the nose when symptoms of his complaint made themselves manifest. He believed that he had discovered a specific for his distressing malady, but on one occasion he uncorked a bottle in the pulpit and drove the congregation out of church. Of course in a cass of this sort it is a case of individual choice between the remedy and the disease. The purpose of the secretion in nature, seems to be to attract the sexes.

It is rather an odd fact that the skunk and the mink are the only true fur-bearing

purpose of the secretion in nature seems to be to attract the sexes.

It is rather an odd fact that the skunk and the mink are the only true fur-bearing animals that have ever been semi-domesticated. As anks have been bred for their skins in so-called minkeries, just as is being done with the skunks in what might be termed skunkeries. Skunk and mink both belong to the family of Mustelidae. In this family are included all the animals which are classified in a strict sense as fur-bearing. Among them are the emine which are classified in a strict sense as fur-bearing. Among them are the ermine, the marten, the weasel, the wolverine, the badger, the sable, the ofter, the rate of Africa and India, the tayra of South America the teledu, or burrowing badger of Jaya, the sea ofter, the sand badger of India, Assam and Thibet, the ictoryx of South Africa, and the "fisher" of North America.

The Irm it was decided that hair of the loss should be borne by the house in order to hold the customer, although there was not the slightest blame on our side and we had done more than we were really expected to do in an effort to please the woman.

"Another woman in the silk department bought a dress one afternoon, after pulling over sixteen or twenty pleces and discussive the surface of the should be borne by the house in order to hold the customer, although there was not the slightest blame on our side and we had done more than we were really expected to do in an effort to please the woman.

"Another woman in the silk department bought a dress one afternoon, after pulling over sixteen or twenty pleces and discussive the state of the customer.

South Africa, and the "fisher" of North America.

There are two species of large skunks in the eastern part of North America, their distribution extending from Hudson bay to Florida. In the West several more species are found all the way from Brilitish Columbia to the table lands of Southern Mexico. Generally speaking, they increase in size with the latitude northward, attaining a length of two and a half feet sometimes in Minnesota. Besides these there are about ten species of small, mottled skunks, which have no value from the point of view of ten species of small, mottled skunks, which have no value from the point of view of the furrier.

Skunks seem to be rather stupid little beasts, and it is easy to trap them by means too obvious to deceive a fox. Foxes, by the way, are very fond of their flesh, and will sometimes eat them when they have been caught in traps.

by the way, are very fond of their flesh, and will sometimes eat them when they have been caught in traps.

Farmers make a great mistake in killing skunks, as they do whenever they get a chance, because they are most beneficial animals from the point of view of the agriculturist. They live chiefly upon insects, eating great numbers of grasshoppers and injurious beetles. They also devour quantities of mice. In these ways they do an amount of good which is not offset to any serious extent by the occasional robbery of a hen roost. They eat worms, snalls and sometimes small fruits.

School That Began at Noon.

From Century.

During the short winter days it would often be noon before all the children put in an appearance. When I arrived, at 9 o'clock, it would either be dark, or brilliant moonlight. Smoke might be seen lazily rising from four or five cabins out of the four or five hundred. I would light one lamp, and wait. By 10 o'clock a few children would straggle sleepily in, just as the day began to dawn. By 11 o'clock, shortly after sunrise, the majority of the children were at school, some coming with their breakfasts. By half past 12 o'clock all who were coming that day would have appeared. It was hard to get up before daylight on those cold, dark mornings. I often used to wish that I was one of the little girls, so that I, too, might sleep until daylight. No one in camp pretended to get up early, unless there was some special work on hand which must be done. As I was going home to my junch at noon, riverds would symptimes call, out to me. work on hand which must be done. As I was going home to my junch at noon, friends would sometimes call out to me: "Good morning! Come in and have some breakfast. We have fine-moosesteak and hot cakes." On Saturdays and Sundays I lived and siept as did other people. Even when one did not sit upfater at night than 10 or half past, it required an effort to rise before daylight. There is something in the air and in the manner of life which makes one sleepy. As the days lengthened the children came earlier to school.

Best reached by the Denver Short Line, the Union Facific. Choice of routes via San Francisco. Portland or Seattle. Best connections with the best steamer. Low rates. Quick time. Maps, time tables and illustrated guides free. Ricket offices, 1000 Main street, 1038 Union avenue, Union station. Telephone 1108. J. B. FRAWLEY.

General Agent.

Lives Lost in Coal Mines. It is said that every 110,000 tons of anthrecite coal mined in Pennsylvania costs the life of one workman and more than two serious injuries. Every 350,000 tons of bituminous coal means the life of one miner and injuries to at least three others.

His Estimate. Prom the Detroit Free Press.

"You seem to think you are a board of strategy all by yourself," said the auditor who had become weary.

"Board!" echoed the self-confident citisen. "Young feller, I am a whole lumber yard!"

The French Say a la Carte. You pay for what you order on Santa Fe Route dining cars. Viands profuse, varied and seasonable, Irreproachable service, under the management and personal supervision of Mr. Fred Harvey.

Ticket offices northeast corner Tenth and Main streets and 1960 Union avenue. health. Millions testify to the wonders of Londonderry. Sold Evrywhere.

HE MAKING OF GOOD COFFEE.

Brings in Remembrance

REVERSES

one gets a draught of cool rfreshment that may give a shock

of pleasure to the frame ad drive out the foul enemies to

of fate or fortune brim grief or disappointment.

By reversing a bottle of he delicious, health-giving

WOMAN AS SHE SHOPS.

Things Done by Department Stores in

Efforts to Please Their

Customers.

the background, the firm gets a little profit,

if it may. Certainly the shopping women do not hesitate to demand the most ex-

to open his lips except to give her the price of the different pieces as he showed them to her.

"These actual cases may seem almost unreal, but they give a little idea of the concessions we make to the shopping public. Of course, we exchange things constantly and re-exchange them and take back anything when any claim is made that it is not up to the warrant, but these are cases where the house was perfectly blameless.

"A woman came to me the other day and returned three shirts that she said she had had four weeks. They had washed poorly, she said, and she showed me where the linen was all fretted away around the neckbands. Now, it is very probable that her laundress uses some very propulate the suggestion was at once rejected as being impossible. It end of the matter was that we had three new bosoms put in these three shirts in our workroom, and they were duly returned to her. These are only two or three late cases, I could give scres more, all tending to prove that most shopping women think that there are absolutely no obligations on their side which they are bound to respect."

STATESMEN WELL FED.

Cooks Hold the Fate of a Presiden-

tial Administration in

From the Ladies' Home Journal.

My supreme social effort has been ac-

My supreme social effort has been accomplished, and I am nothing but a wrungout rag left to tell the tale. I'm tired
enough to go to bed by the time breakfast
is over. Do you suppose I am catching lasiness? It's in the air. By the supreme effort I mean my cabinet dinner, the last
one of this season, and the first state affair
to follow Lent and Easter. There is no
set time nor rule governing these dinners.
This year the cabinet ladles got together
and decided to divide the honor equally
among them, half our number entertaining
each year, consequently I will give only
two cabinet dinners during the administration. Everything went off smoothly, owing
to Lem and a good caterer. The truth is,
Lyde, the servants make or mar an administration. Tariff and currency are of importance, but good domestic service is a
necessity. If I were lobbying for a bill I
would first feed well the house and senate.

An old delicacy has come into favor

An old delicacy has come into favoragain—raisins packed in tobacco leaves, which impart a slight flavor to the fruit. Perhaps this will console the modern daughter to whom the tempting cigarette is a forbidden leaf. The delicacy is not at present easy to get, but perhaps the same end might be achieved by keeping ordinary raisins in a cigar box.

"Good gracious, Maud, it cannot be possible that you are going to marry a newspaper man—a mere salaried person?" "You must not breathe it to a soul; but I intend to break the engagement as soon as I get all my poetry published."—Indianapolis Journal.

raordinary concessions.

"It seems to me sometimes," remarked a superintendent off duty, "that our hig department stores are run primarily for the convenience of shopping women, and, in Aquaint Italian stone pot, which turned upin an East side junk store the other did bears Talleyrand's receipts for coffic on it:

Noir comme le diable, Chaud comme l'enfer (un four?) Pur comme un ange, Douce comme l'amour.

"A woman came into the carpet department the other day to look at floor coverings. She was extremely hard to please, and finally the salesman said that he would send home to her a roll of carpet that she might spread it on the floor and see if it harmonized with her hangings and furnishings, it being, she explained, very difficult for her to carry their coloring in her eye. This was done, and a second visit from the customer followed. She wasn't quite sure

ted tea or coffee? And how many cooks bitually prepare these beverages in a hinner wholesome and delicious—refreshit, as they should always be? Correctly alie, physicians would not veto them, exept in rare instances.

here can be no more graceful accompliance, in more charming picture than the proces, from beginning to end, in a modern hose or with the old-fashioned methods of rimitive utensits.

Talleyrand were consulted he would dottless tell us that, in order to realize his deal of good coffee, we should go about making it in this wise: Pound it in amortar while the water bolls on a triva over live coals, before an open fire. Whe the grounds are fine mix them with a tite of cold water and egg. Stir down well, the freshly bolled water, and place is to,oli up again. Then set the pot on hot sues to maintain a certain temperature, be quite at boiling point, while the coffee, ettles. Pive minutes later, with a moist joth, wipe the pot carefully and place ion the table. Then you have nectar auvalleyrand. If cream and sugar, either te or both, are used, these should be plact in the cup first, and the coffee poured; little high. It is the little things that telin cooking. The cups for tea and coff and spoons should be immersed in a bow of very hot water before coffee or tea isoured into them.

GREA NAVAL DISASTERS.

n Appalag List of Losses of Shipe Not in ction-England the Victis of Two Greatest.

ings, it being, she explained, very difficult for her to carry their coloring in her eye. This was done, and a second visit from the customer followed. She wasn't quite sure that the shade was quite right, and would we mind sending up another roll which showed a little darker design? This was done, and the day after she came in enthusiastic. The carpet was perfectly suitable in every way, and we might go ahead and make it up.

"It was a handsome moquette carpet, and the room was large, with several deviations from regularity. Measures were taken and the order finished at the prescribed time. It left the house one Thursday morning and was put down before night. On Friday she appeared at the store. In a few moments the salesman who had conducted the proceedings thus far sent for me. I found the woman in one of the most difficult moods we encounter in customers. She threw herself absolutely on our mercy. She said that we had done everything in our power, and she had supposed that the carpet was a perfect success; but, she said, instead, it is absolutely intolerable. On the floor made up it looks very different from what it did on the floor spread out. It cheapens everything I've got in the room, takes the color out of some things and gives to others a most unaccountable glare. Why, when I enter that room a feeling of nausea comes over me. I cannot describe it, but I cannot live with that carpet. Now what will you do shout it?

"The question was rather a poser to me, for she was a good customer and I knew that the firm would want to do everything possible. I suggested, that it would be cheaper to have an inexpensive new papering put on the walls which was possibly the cause of his esthetic disturbance. But no, she had just had new paper put on that could not be changed. The carpet must come up and she would not listen te until we could do something with the carpet, as she could not afford two floor coverings. Well, in the eaf of sent the earoet. I agreed to deduct the value A list of the greatest naval disasters in which war essels figured would include the followin,
Edgar, Erish, blew up, 1711; all on board perish;
Namur, Erish, 1749; 230 lost.
Prince Geori, English sloop, burned 1751;

hardwood floor, but this she would not listen te until we could do something with the carpet, as she could not afford two floor coverings. Well, in the end I sent for the earpet. I agreed to deduct the value of the laying and making from her bill, and the carpet I would attempt to sell. We did make an effort, showing it to several persons, but the fact that it had been a misfit arcused everybody's suspicion, and we could not dispose of it. Finally we sent it to an action room, getting about half of the selling price. On referring the matter to the firm it was decided that half of the loss should be borne by the house in or-Royal Georg English frigate, in 1782; lives lost, overgo.

St. George an Defence, English frigates, 1811; nearly 2,0 lives lost.

Meduse, Frem frigate, 1816; nearly 200

lost, Birkenhead, Sriish troop ship, 1852; 454 lost. Albany, Britisi sloop of war, 1853; 218 lost, all on boar
Lady Nugent, nglish troop ship, 1854;
400 lives lost.
Eurydice, Englis training ship, 1878; 200

Durydice, Engla training ship, 1878; 300 lost.

U. S. S. Oneida, 70; 115 persons lost.
Captain, Englishvar vessel, 1870; nearly everyone on board erished.
U. S. S. Huron, 18; 100 lives lost.
Gresser Kurfurat Jerman ironclad, 1878; about 300 lives lost.
Dotterel, English oop of war, exploded 1881; 185 killed and owned.

Victoria, English htleship, 1863; 400 lost.
Reina Regente, Spaish warship, 1855; 420 lost.

woman.

"Another woman in the silk department bought a dress one afternoon, after pulling over sixteen or twenty pieces and discussing with the friend who was with her every possible phase of silk, from the time the cocoon began to unfold until the material left the loom. In two days she was back. She laid the parcel on the counter and asked for the head of the department. When he came she told him that it was true that she had bought the silk in all fairness and that it was probably a good silk, but she had decided that it was not a gray silk after all that she wanted, but a black one. She said that she wanted but a black one. She said it might seem a trifle to him, but that a silk dress to her meant a good deal, and she had concluded that it was very poor economy for her to get a gray one. She said that she had really had no idea of buying on the afternoon that she did, but the clerk was insistent and persuasive, and against her better judgment she had yielded to him.

"Now, she said, putting it as a clinching argument, 'am I to suffer all the time that I wear one silk dress for being overpersuaded?"

"On the face of it this transaction seems absurd, and yet the house decided that she could return the silk and choose a black one, but the salesman was instructed not to open his lips except to give her the price of the different pleces as he showed them to her.

"These actual cases may seem almost unto her.

"The same that the silk and chouse a black one, bu

From Happer's Weekly.

Of his wonderful detachment of mind, I will give an example. On July 27, 1893, when the historic fight betten the Irish and the Conservatives tookplace on the floor of the house, before der was restored by the arrival of thespeaker, and while every one was convuled with excitement, Mr. Gladstone wento the back of the speaker's chair. Every, no believed him to be overwhelmed with eotion. This was not the case. Meeting ir Edward Reed, one of our great navaconstructors, he engaged that gentlemain conversation on the subject of the stality of one of the recently hunched men-olwar. The conversation was placidly contined, until the arrival of the speaker, when r. Gladstone returned to the treasury ench to explain to the first commoner of England the reason why the house had mhonducted itself like the rowdy Fourth Frm of a country school. Nero fiddling whi Rome burned was not to be compared whi Mr. Gladstone's thirst for information in the subject of naval architecture whe the mother of parliaments was conductly herself like a drunken queen!

Dinner Is Ready In the dining car at 6:10 p. m., eachday, on the Burlington Route new Chage train. Service is a la carte.

"I thought you were going to the wr."
"So I was: but the heartless recruing officer wouldn't allow me to take mybicycle along."—Philadelphia North Amei-

The "Chicago Limited," on the Chicago , Alton railroad, between Kansas City an Chicago, reached its destination on time No line running into Kansas City has better record on time than the Chicago dalton railroad.

Bears the The Kind You Have Menys Bength of Chat H. Fletchers

"There's a good dead of human nature in a puppy," remarked the philosopher, calming watching Fido tearing his best hat to pieces. "Almost as destructive as one of my little nephewa." Mrs. Bouncer-"Why, professor, don't you see he's got your hat!" The professor-"Thunder! so he has. I thought it was one of the boarders' hats. Take that, you whelp!"—Boston Transcript.

Substitute for Lemons.

Horsford's Acid Phos